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OSGOLDCROSS
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR 1938.

KNOTTINGLEY :
T. M. HEPWORTH, PRINTER.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health (part time):

J. Kehelly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Sanitary Inspector (full time):

G. Ledwith, M.S.I.A., Certs. R.S.I. (San. & Foods)

Designated Officer under Housing Regulations, Canal
Boats Regulations, Public Health (Meat) Regulations,
Etc.

Clerk:

N. Marson (Appointed May, 1938).

All Public Health, Sanitary and allied matters are dealt with by the Sanitary Committee which comprises all the Members of the Council, the Chairman being Cr. G. S. W. Green.

To the Osgoldcross Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1938, in compiling which, I have followed the instructions in the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health.

Owing to the alteration of boundaries during the year with its consequent large reduction in population there is difficulty in presenting accurate and comparable statistics, but I have endeavoured to show the position as well as I can, combining figures for the full area before the alteration and for the reduced area for the remainder of the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Area of the District after the 31st March was 33,970 acres.

The population in 1931 was 23,981, and in that part of the District corresponding with the present area was 7,335.

In 1938 it was estimated by the Registrar General to be 7,530 (mid-year).

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938 was 2,092.

Rateable Value £26,218 (April).

Sum represented by a 1d. rate £104 (April).

At the beginning of the year about two thirds of the population was engaged in the coal-mining industry with Associated Coking and Chemical Works, but after the alteration of the boundaries when the industrial area was ceded from the District the main industry of the District was Agriculture, with about one quarter of the population engaged in the Coal-mining industry, none of the pit-heads being within the District. Small numbers are engaged in flour milling, lime quarrying and burning, and sand and gravel quarrying, all within the District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	189	103	86	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.74.
„	Illegitimate				
Stillbirths	Legitimate	4	3	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 19.7.
„	Illegitimate				
Deaths		136	73	63	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.12.

The net death rate on figures supplied by the Registrar General after correction for inward and outward transfers is 12.12 per 1,000 population.

On taking into account the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General for comparison with the country as a whole the rate becomes 11.51, that for the country being 11.6.

My own records show the number of deaths after correction for transfers to be 127. This gives a net death rate of 11.32 and a comparative rate of 10.75.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	1	4.93
Total ...	1	4.93

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births, 35.18.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, 37.03.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, 0.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	12
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	0

With the exception of the case mentioned in connection with the death rate, these figures are all based on the Registrar General's Return, corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers.

The Birth Rate has increased this year from 16.93 to 17.74 and is again higher than the average of England and Wales which is 15.1.

The Death Rate, taken at 11.51, has also increased slightly but compares favourably with that of the country as a whole which is 11.6.

The Death Rate of children under one year, per 1,000 live births, has decreased considerably since last year, being 35.18 against 61.85 and is a great deal lower than that of England and Wales, which is 53.

ANALYSIS OF DEATH RETURNS.

The various causes of death are shown in the appended Table, S.D. 30.

The number of deaths from Pneumonia, 8, shows a decrease on that of last year, when it was 20. Heart Disease, 43, is less than last year when it was 75, and Cancer 12, shows a decrease of 17.

These comparisons serve little purpose however, owing to the great reduction of the area after the first three months of the year.

A very satisfactory feature is that there were no deaths from Diarrhoea of children under 2 years of age.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.

Scarlet Fever, 36 cases, was chiefly confined to the first four months of the year and October and was more or less distributed throughout the whole area.

Diphtheria, 47 cases, prevailed during the first three months and was a continuation of the mild epidemic of the latter part of 1937, but did not reach an alarming state. Nine cases occurred in January, 19 in February and 10 in March and were scattered throughout the area. It is interesting to note that of the 47 cases notified, 5 had been previously immunised and of these 2 were carriers only, 2 were of a mild type while the 5th was a severe case which made a good recovery. Five children died from the disease.

Several of the schools were visited, including Airedale and Fairburn where hundreds of children were examined for possible carriers but none were found.

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES.****DEATHS.**

Age Period.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1	2						1	
5		1		1				
10			1					
15			1					
20						1		
25		1		1	1	1		
35	1	1			2		1	
45	1				2			1
55 & over		1			1	1		

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering tuberculosis).

Nursing in the Home. Nature of Arrangements in the Area:—

GENERAL.

There are a number of nurses working in the District, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Controlled by the Sanitary Authority. None.

Midwives.

There is no arrangement for the employment of or subsidy to Midwives by the Local Authority.

National Health Insurance.

There is no co-operation with the Local Authority.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories, Wakefield.

Legislation in Force.

A list of adoptive Acts and Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District is given in Table C appended.

Poor Law Medical Out-relief.

This is controlled by the County Medical Authority.

Hospitals in the Area. None.

Hospital Accommodation.

(1) Tuberculosis.

Controlled by the County Council (Public Health Committee).

Middleton-in Wharfedale Sanatorium.

Cardigan Sanatorium, near Wakefield.

Mitchell Memorial Home, Rawdon.

Notified cases of tuberculosis occurring in the District are supervised by the County Council Officers who make arrangements for admission to Sanatoria.

(2) Maternity Hospitals.

The County Council has arrangements with the Wakefield Corporation for admission to their Maternity Home, with 16 beds, for patients in the West Riding, and with Edenfield private Maternity Home, Doncaster; and with the Castleford Hospital. These would be the most suitable places for patients from this area.

(3) Children's Hospital.

Acute Surgical Cases—Pontefract Infirmary.

Medical Cases—Leeds Infirmary and Pontefract Infirmary.

(4) Fever Hospital.

Pontefract Joint Hospital serves the Pontefract Borough, Knottingley Urban District and the Osgoldcross Rural District for the isolation of infectious diseases, not including smallpox. This is found to be sufficient. The hospital is situated at Baghill, Pontefract.

(5) Smallpox.

Joint Smallpox Hospital at Sherburn-in-Elmet, also serves the Tadcaster Rural District and other Districts.

Professional Nursing at Home.

A District Nurse, residing at Whitley Bridge, nurses patients at Whitley, Eggborough, Kellington, Beal and Birkin. There are also nurses at Darrington and Monk Fryston, serving their respective localities. All are supported by voluntary contributions.

Maternal Mortality.

Investigation is made by the County Authority.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

The Haven, Pontefract supported by voluntary contributions.

Institutional Provision, if any, for the care of Mental Defectives.

This is also under the control of the County Authority.

Ambulance Facilities.

SMALLPOX.

Motor ambulance attached to Smallpox Hospital.

GENERAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Motor Ambulance attached to Pontefract Joint Hospital.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and Private Ambulances.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

There are now no centres actually in the District but a Clinic at Fishergate, Ferrybridge is available for residents of Brotherton, Fairburn, Byram, etc., and at Chapel Street Schools, Knottingley for residents of Cridling Stubbs, Beal, etc.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

As above mentioned at Ferrybridge & Knottingley.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Linden Terrace, Pontefract.

TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

The above are administered by the County Council.

MIDWIVES.

Midwives practising in the area are under the supervision of the County Council.

Ante-natal clinics are now established in most parts of the District and are being fairly well attended.

Housing and Sanitary Circumstances are covered by the Sanitary Inspector's Report which I endorse and append.

In conclusion, I earnestly thank all members of the Council for their kind consideration and help extended to me in the discharge of my duties and to Mr. Ledwith for his courtesy and help at all times.

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. KEHELLY, M.O.H.

Osgoldcross Rural District Council.

Tanshelf House,
Pontefract.

To Dr. J. Kehelly, Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

Annual Report, 1938.

Complying with the requirements of the Ministry of Health I furnish herein particulars of the number of inspections made, notices served, etc., in respect of the year 1938, and take this opportunity of submitting my annual general report.

My first item is to record the further change which has taken place in the District, in continuance of the changes referred to in my last preceding annual report. By the operation of the County Review Order, 1938, on the 1st April the District lost the Parishes of Glass Houghton and the remaining portion of the Parish of Ferry Fryston.

This involved the District in the loss of 2,660 acres in area, about 14,700 in population and £55,871 in rateable value.

At the same time the title was altered from the Pontefract Rural District to the Osgoldcross Rural District.

The alteration in the District raises a difficulty as to what figures should be quoted in my report in respect of notices, etc., but I have endeavoured to give those for the larger population and area before the change and those for the smaller population and area since the change together, and to qualify any departure from that principle.

NUISANCES.

During the year 591 premises were inspected, nuisances being found in 580 cases. 12 cases brought forward from the previous year made the number to be dealt with 592. As the result of informal action abatement was secured in 585 cases leaving 7 cases outstanding at the end of the year.

Nearly all (572) related to defects in connection with houses.

A table showing matters to which the nuisances related is appended.

HOUSING.

Apart from those dealt with under "Nuisances" 288 houses were inspected; 137 were recorded under the Housing Act, 7 were inspected with regard to vermin infestation (one being a Council house) and the remaining 144 under the Public Health Act in respect of water supply, sanitary accommodation, etc.

Of the houses recorded under the Housing Act, 62 were found unfit, 18 less seriously defective and 57 satisfactory. Two of the unfit houses were closed on formal undertakings that they should not again be used as dwellings: reconditioning is in progress at 5: steps have been taken towards demolition or reconditioning of 36: the remaining 19 are to be included in clearance areas.

Two of the less seriously defective houses were transferred from the District, 3 were repaired and agreements have been arrived at as to the repair of the remaining 13.

With reference to outstanding cases of unfit houses previously reported, 2 were demolished, 1 was added to the adjoining house and reconditioned, and 6 were in the area which has been transferred from the District.

Of the defective houses outstanding 32 were repaired, all without recourse to statutory notices.

With regard to the Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Ministry of Health, the number of houses to be dealt with has been reduced by the demolition of 2, the reconditioning of 1, the closing of 3, and the transfer from the District of 7. The number yet to be dealt with is 89.

With the additional houses to be regarded as unfit, as decided by the Council during the year, there is a total of 149 now to be dealt with. Substantial repair work is in progress on a few, and similar work is arranged for or anticipated with others, but it is estimated that 138 will have to be demolished. 28 Demolition Orders have been made, but the majority of cases, including 85 at Brotherton, are having to wait until rehousing arrangements can be made. Great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable sites for rehousing, not least so at Brotherton where the question of rehousing is urgent.

With reference to Overcrowding, at Glass Houghton this had been abated by the time the Parish was transferred to the Castleford Urban District, principally on account of the erection of 67 houses by this Council to relieve such cases.

In the District as now constituted the position remains much the same. During the year 13 cases were abated and 12 new cases arose leaving a total at the end of the year of 68 cases against 69 in the previous year. No appreciable improvement can be looked for until rehousing can be arranged, which is beset by the same difficulty as that for rehousing residents of unfit houses.

Regarding disinfestation, there were only 3 cases in which action was called for, one being a Council house. All have since been transferred from the District.

Two were sprayed with Zaldecide and fumigated with sulphur, the work being carried out by the Council. The other house (not a Council house) was sprayed by the occupier with Certan.

It has been the practice, on the removal of persons from condemned or overcrowded houses to Council houses, to examine the effects to be transferred, and if considered necessary to disinfect them. This has been done by placing

the effects in a portable compartment made as airtight as practicable and fumigating them by means of a Clayton machine with Sulphur gas, the work being carried out by the Council. There was no occasion for this operation during the year under review.

Where there has been occasion to disinfect the effects of tenants of Council houses, subsequent visits are paid to ascertain conditions. Tenants are encouraged to report any suspicion of such vermin and advice and if necessary help is given.

As to new houses, in the area which was transferred to Castleford some 46 houses were completed before the transference, 30 of which were built by the Council.

In the District as constituted after the change 45 houses were completed. They were distributed fairly evenly throughout the District, the largest number, 11, being at Sutton Lane, adjoining the village of Brotherton, but in the Parish of Byram-cum-Sutton, where a residential area is developing, all were erected by private enterprise.

Most of these were built for owner-occupiers and did little to meet the need for additional working class houses required, and nothing towards the needs of overcrowding cases and the replacement of unfit houses.

The Council have approved general proposals for the construction of some 211 houses throughout the District, nearly half of which are to be at Brotherton. The difficulty of securing sites has hindered progress in this respect very considerably, but it is hoped that substantial advance will be made during the current year.

OFFICES.

Amended legislature having, as regards health matters, brought offices more specifically under the jurisdiction of Local Authorities, attention has been given as to what, if any, offices in the District would come within the purview of the subject, but there are very few such offices. Four offices were inspected, two being found satisfactory in all respects, the other two lacking closet accommodation but being otherwise satisfactory. The occupiers concerned have been requested to provide the required conveniences.

SHOPS

The matters for which the Council is the administrative authority concern the sanitary conveniences, ventilation and temperature, where persons are employed. Most of the shops in the District are part of the dwelling house and are worked by one person or the household concerned and either do not come within the provisions, or readily satisfy the requirements of the Shops Act. During the year 28 inspections were made, in all cases conditions being satisfactory.

These remarks do not include any reference to the area which was transferred from the District.

WATER.

The chief item of interest of the year was the completion of the scheme to supply the villages of Burton Salmon, Hillam and Monk Fryston by the extension of the main from Brotherton. Most of the houses along the route of the mains have now been connected to the mains.

At Fairburn until recent years most of the houses were supplied from stand pipes in the streets. By informal action under the Housing Acts, and direct persuasion, owners have been induced to lay water into the houses and during the year the last of the houses was so served and the street stand pipes abolished.

Following the circular letter from the Ministry of Health on the subject, regular bacteriological examination of the water supplies at Darrington and Fairburn was instituted, these being the two largest supplies apart from that derived from the Pontefract Corporation Works which is subject to examination at the source.

The Darrington supply, a private estate works, was not found satisfactory, and the owner put in hand recommended works for the safeguarding of the supply.

At Fairburn the samples were not consistently good and the position is being watched with a view to any action which might be considered expedient, being taken.

Further information on this subject is given in Table C.

SCAVENGING.

With the passing of Glass Houghton and Ferry Fryston from the District the greater part of this work was cut out.

Mr. A. Gaskell, one of the members of my department whose main duty was the supervision of contract scavenging work (though he was very helpful in other ways also) was transferred to Castleford at the time of the alteration of the boundaries. I would like to record my great appreciation of his work and his help to me during his period of service with this Council.

There has been no other important change regarding scavenging, and in the reduced District the work has gone on reasonably well, having regard to the method adopted.

The tip off the Great North Road in Brotherton village was closed, and an old quarry farther away from the centre of the village, which had been acquired by the Council for the purpose, was brought into use.

The total number of privies converted to water closets was 40. This number includes 16 at Glass Houghton prior to its passing from the District, leaving about a dozen to complete the conversion scheme for the whole parish. Three additional water closets were also constructed at existing houses in that Parish. The remaining 24 conversions comprised 5 at Darrington, 5 at Brotherton, 4 at Beal (Council Houses), 8 at Whitley (6 at the School), 1 at Fairburn, and 1 at Womersley. The Council contributed to the cost of the 16 at Glass Houghton, 4 at Darrington and 5 at Brotherton. Two additional W.C.'s at Darrington and 1 at Brotherton were constructed at existing houses.

There was also one pail closet converted to a W.C. at East Hardwick.

Formerly contributions by the Council to the Conversion of closets was a special charge on the Parish concerned, but by recent legislation they have become a general District charge.

Water Closets were provided in connection with all the new houses erected. The number of closets in the District at the end of the year is estimated at 1,382, other types of closet at 1,231 and dust bins at 1,602.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As was to be expected on the reduction of the District, there has been a reduction in the number of cases of infectious diseases, though a comparison with the previous year's figures is difficult on account of the alteration mentioned.

The number of cases of **Scarlet Fever** notified was 38, 12 of which occurred in that part of the District which passed to the Castleford Urban District on April 1st. In the same period, in addition to those 12 there were 10 other cases in the District (5 in Brotherton) making a total of 22 for the first three months of the year. There were 4 cases in April and 4 in October. There were 10 cases each at Fairburn and Brotherton during the year.

Diphtheria cases notified numbered 47, exceeding for the first time in my experience of the District the number of Scarlet Fever cases. It was also only one below the highest number for the District irrespective of alteration in area or population.

The area which has passed from the District accounted for 20 of the cases and with 18 other cases (including 7 in Monk Fryston and 6 in Fairburn) made a total of 38, for the first three months of the year. Fairburn and Monk Fryston each totalled 8 cases for the year. Two cases at Beal and two at Birkin were children attending a school in an adjoining District where other cases had occurred and it was thought they had probably contracted the illness in this way.

Four of the cases at Monk Fryston were in one family, one of whom was found to be a carrier. A nearby family accounted for two more cases but it is doubtful whether there was any direct connection between the two sets of cases.

Four of the cases in Fairburn were also in one family.

For the month of May only there were no cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria notified. The parishes of Balne, Burton Salmon, East Hardwick, Heck, Kellington, Stapleton, Whitley and Womersley were free from notification of either of these diseases throughout the year.

Three of the 9 cases of **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** were in the area transferred to Castleford, a fourth case being that of a man who had been in a mental institution outside the District for many years.

Two of the four cases of **other forms of Tuberculosis** were also in the area transferred to Castleford.

The totals are a reduction on the figures for the previous year.

Seven cases of Tuberculosis were removed to Sanatoria from the District during the year, including 4 from the area transferred to Castleford.

The number of houses at which disinfection was carried out for Tuberculosis was 10, and for other Infectious Diseases 83. In two other cases for Scabies, and 1 for Pneumonia, bedding was removed for disinfection by steam. Disinfection was also carried out at one school on account of Diphtheria.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Of the 9 licensed slaughterhouses in the District at the beginning of the year 4 were in the area which passed from the District on April 1st.

These 4 up to the time of transfer and the remainder throughout the year were well kept and conducted. Though not in most cases being model premises they serve the needs of the respective cases reasonably well and have occasioned no cause for complaint or other trouble.

All slaughter-men working in the slaughterhouses are duly licensed and the animals, including sheep, are stunned by mechanically operated instruments.

During the year 250 inspections were made.

Visits to the number of 9 were also paid to other premises where occasional slaughter had taken place.

Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 10 notifications were received of intention to slaughter covering 5 beasts and 8 pigs. In the cases visited the carcasses of 5 beasts and 7 pigs were inspected.

Arising out of inspections at slaughterhouses and other premises meat was found unsatisfactory in 12 cases, the affected meat being surrendered and destroyed.

The following are the particulars of the meat found unsatisfactory:—

BEEF:—1 side, 2 forequarters, 1 liver and 2 kidneys on account of Tuberculosis: 3 livers on account of Cirrhosis (flukes).

PORK:—2 forequarters, 3 heads and 1 pluck on account of Tuberculosis: 1 liver on account of Hydatid Cysts.

Also a quantity of beef and pork lungs, messenteries and oddments on account of Tuberculosis and Abscesses.

Further information as to the animals slaughtered will be found in Table C.

There are now no knacker's yards in the District.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

This is one of the matters of administration in which the alteration of the District has made little alteration.

At the beginning of the year there were 102 premises registered for the production of milk and at the end of the year 95, 6 having passed out of the District at the change.

Registered as Retailers at the beginning of the year there were 69 persons and at the end of the year 47. Some of these Retailers were transferred from the District at the change over, some having had no premises within the District. Of those remaining in the District 43 were Producers, though not more than 18 could be said to be engaged in the retail milk business, the others merely selling what surplus milk, if any, they might have, to their neighbours.

At the end of the year there were 32 Wholesalers.

The number of visits paid to these premises were 135.

Generally speaking conditions were found satisfactory though attention had to be called to the condition of the cows and milking stools in several cases where these were not as clean as they should have been.

The manner of deposit and storage of manure in some cases continues unsatisfactory and it is difficult to know how this can be overcome in the case of ordinary milk production.

In 2 or 3 cases where bacteriological examination of the milk did not produce a satisfactory result it was difficult to explain why this should be the case as the premises were good and the business appeared to be conducted in a proper manner. But these places are being watched and it is hoped that better results will be obtained. The cases did not relate to designated milk.

Several premises have been improved by connections to water mains which have recently become available.

One cowshed was much improved by the construction of a window, alteration of floor and re-drainage, and another cowshed was also re-drained.

In the household at one dairy occurred a case of Scarlet Fever, and in another household a case of Diphtheria. Suitable precautions were taken with regard to the milk businesses and there were no further developments as regards the diseases.

With regard to the production of designated milks a producer of accredited milk lost his licence in the previous year but regained it this year, and the total of such producers for the District is now 3.

Apparently few producers are prepared to go to the expense necessary to render their premises acceptable for licensing, the question of sterilizing being probably the biggest deterrent.

Following the change in the administration of the veterinary service, which was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the former joint visits by a Veterinary Officer of the County Council and myself ceased, and there is now little collaboration between the two departments and I have no information as to the activities of Veterinary Officers in the District.

I trust that these remarks and the matters set out in the accompanying tables will provide such information as you require. I shall be pleased to add any further information you may desire.

Yours faithfully,

GORDON LEDWITH,

Sanitary Inspector.

TOTAL DEATHS.

S.D 30.

CAUSES OF DEATH in the OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT, 1938.

Causes of Death				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES				73	63
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	...	...	1	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	4	1
6	Influenza	...	...	...	...
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	6	2
10	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	1	...
11	Syphilis	...	...	1	...
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	2
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	6	6
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	...
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	5	4
16	Heart disease	...	...	22	21
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...
19	Bronchitis	...	...	2	1
20	Pncumonia (all forms)	...	...	4	4
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1
22	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).	...	...	...	...
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	2	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	2
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	2	...
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	1	5
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...
30	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malform ation, etc.	...	...	3	1
32	Senility	...	...	5	5
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...
34	Other violence	...	...	2	2
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	6	5
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants { Total				6	1
under 1 year { Legitimate				6	1
{ Illegitimate				...	...
LIVE BIRTHS { Total				110	89
{ Legitimate				103	86
{ Illegitimate				7	3
STILLBIRTHS { Total				3	1
{ Legitimate				3	1
{ Illegitimate				...	...
Population for calculating vital statistics				...	11,218.
Population Midyear estimate for area as constituted after alteration				...	7,530.
Comparability factor				0.95.	

S.D. 55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

England and Wales, London
126 Great Towns and 148
Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Osgoldcross Rural District.
Births :- Live Still Deaths :- All Causes Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers Smallpox Measles Scarlet fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Influenza Notifications :- Smallpox Scarlet fever Diphtheria Enteric fever Erysipelas Pneumonia Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age Maternal Mortality :- Puerperal Sepsis Others Total Maternal Mortality :- Puerperal Sepsis Others Total Notifications :- Puerperal fever Puerperal pyrexia	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
	15. 1 0.60	15 0 0.65	15. 4 0.60	13. 4 0.48	17 74 0.36
	11. 6	11. 7	11. 0	11. 4	12.12
	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	—	—	—	—	—
	0.04	0.05	0 03	0.06	0.09
	0 01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
	0.07	0 07	0.06	0.05	0.45
	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.00
	—	—	—	—	—
	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	3.21
	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	4.19
	0.03	0.03	0 04	0.05	0.00
	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0 45
	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.71
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
	53	57	51	57	35
	5. 5	7. 8	3. 6	13. 1	0.00
	0.89	} Not available			0.00
2.19				5.03	
3.08				5.03	
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).					
0.86	} Not available			0.00	
2.11				4.93	
2.97				4.93	
14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53 15.46	0.00	

Statement of notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year 1938.

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Cases removed to Hospital
Small-pox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	36	33
Diphtheria including Mem. Croup	47	46
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	0	0
Pneumonia	8	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Acute Polio-encephalitis	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0
Typhus Fever	0	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0
Continued Fever	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia } Puerperal Fever }	0	0
Erysipelas	5	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	0
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	0

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Table D.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	860
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				1739
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	137
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				297
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action				80
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	62
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	18

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	92
	(Excluding defects under Nuisances), including 35 dealt with under "Housing").				

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	Nil
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners				Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...			6
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				6

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	...			136
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...		28
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...		2

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...		Nil

4—Unhealthy Areas.

Have any areas been declared Clearance Areas during the year 1938? If so, please give full particulars as to such, including situation, number of houses, population and action taken relative thereto.

No. It is proposed to deal with some of the houses which have been represented as unfit by clearance area procedure.

5—Number of new houses erected during 1938.

(a) By the Local Authority	30
(In the area later ceded to Castleford U.D.)	
(b) By private enterprise	61
(16 in the area later ceded to Castleford U.D.)	
Total	91

6—Housing Conditions.

- (1) Total number of houses in the District, 2,092.
- (2) Number of working-class houses included in the above 1,739.
- (3) General observations as to housing conditions, overcrowding, and shortage of houses.

There is a great need for houses to replace unfit houses, to relieve overcrowding and a need for some for additional houses at Brotherton. Elsewhere throughout the District houses are also required for the same purposes, though in a lesser degree. In nearly all cases this provision has been much retarded by difficulty in obtaining suitable sites.

- (4) Any special activity in house building? If so, where? :-
There was considerable activity in that part of the District which has been ceded to Castleford U.D. In the District as afterwards constituted the greatest activity has been at Byram-cum-Sutton where 11 houses were built in a developing residential area.
- (5) Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority? If so, please give particulars:-
The Council intend building 211 Houses, distributed amongst the parishes as follows:—Balne 8, Beal 8, Birkin 8, Brotherton 90, Burton Salmon 2, Cridling Stubbs 14, Darrington 4, East Hardwick 11, Eggborough 12, Fairburn 11, Kellington 7, Monk Fryston 10, Whitley 20 and Womersley 6.
- (6) Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936. No.

7—Town Planning.

- (1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee? If so, which?

The Council have agreed to join the proposed Pontefract and District Town Planning Committee, but this is not yet functioning.

- 8—Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, G. Ledwith,
Tanshelf House,
Pontefract.

- 9—Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District, either by way of building new or special houses, or the granting of special facilities for such families to be housed? If so, please state action taken? None.

10—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | 68 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | 69 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | 482 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | 12 |
| (In reduced District). | | | |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | 45 |
| (Including 32 at Glass Houghton before transfer). | | | |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | 281 |
| (Including 197 at Glass Houghton before transfer). | | | |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding—None. | | | |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report—In the area ceded to the Castleford Urban District were 46 overcrowded Houses. | | | |

TABLE C., Year 1938.

Osgoldcross Rural District Council.

Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1938, for Nuisances only—591

Nuisances found in 1938—580.	}	Total needing abatement—	592.	
Nuisances in hand, end of 1937—12.		Abated during 1938—	585.	
			Outstanding end of 1938—	7.

Notices served, Informal—580. Complied with—585.

 ,, ,, Statutory—Nil. Complied with—Nil.

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—Nil.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspec- tions made.	General Condition.	Legal pro- ceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	Nil	Nil			
Houses let in Lodgings ...	Nil	Nil			
Canal Boats ...		Nil	8	7 Satisfactory	None
Knackers' Yards ...	Nil	Nil			
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	Varies from 2 to 40		60	*	None
Offensive Trades ...	Nil	Nil			

* Some which have become permanent dwellings and unsatisfactory as such have passed out of District. Remainder were temporary camps, etc. and were fairly satisfactory.

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades? No.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1938— Extension at
Sutton to serve new Houses.

Details of any portion of district still requiring—

(a) Sewering—The developing residential area in Sutton.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers—

Number of Houses not connected to Sewers—

Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1938—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—Brotherton works at limit
of capacity. Arrangements in hand for new works.

Any complaint from West Riding Rivers Board?—In respect of a trade
effluent at Darrington.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of Privies with open middens—Very few.

„ Pail or Tub Closets—211.

„ Privies with covered middens—1,020.

„ Water Closets—1,382.

Waste-water Closets—None.

No. of Privies re-constructed during 1938—(a) as w.c.'s—40.

(b) other—14.

No. of Closets, other than Privies, reconstructed during 1938 as W.C.'s—
1.

No. of *additional* Closets provided for old property in 1938—

(a) w.c.'s—4. (b) other—None.

No. of Closets constructed in 1938 for new houses (a) w.c.'s—45.

(b) other—None.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies
Waste-water Closets and pails to W.C. System. If so, what?
Contribution to cost of such conversions.

Scavenging.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district? No.

If not, is it in operation in any part of the area? If so, please specify part or parts—Brotherton, Burton Salmon, Darrington, Fairburn and part of Eggborough. Also prior to secession, Ferry Fryston and Glass Houghton.

How is refuse disposed of?

1. Destruction—None.
2. Tipping—90%.
3. Farmers—10%.

If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system—Partly.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—Tip in village at Brotherton closed and new one brought into use further away.

Water Supply.

Source of supply and by whom distributed.

The Parishes of Beal, Brotherton, Burton Salmon, Byram-cum-Sutton, Cridling Stubbs, East Hardwick, Eggborough, Hensall, Hillam, Kellington, Monk Fryston, Whitley and Womersley are served by Rural District Council mains fed by the Pontefract Corporation Water Works.

Groups of houses in Eggborough, Hensall and Monk Fryston have private piped supplies.

East Hardwick has a group of houses supplied from Hemsworth Rural District Council mains.

In some of the Parishes mentioned, wells are the source of supply for some of the houses, particularly Byram-cum-Sutton, Burton Salmon, Cridling Stubbs, Eggborough, Whitley and Womersley, in many cases the houses not being within reasonable distance of the mains.

Fairburn derives its water from a spring from whence it is pumped to a storage reservoir and thence distributed by gravity mains, the undertaking being administered by the Rural District Council.

The Parish of Darrington is chiefly supplied by a private estate works, water being pumped from a group of springs to a storage reservoir and distributed by mains. The Wentbridge area of the Parish is supplied via the Hemsworth Rural District Council from the Pontefract Corporation Works.

There are odd houses in various places supplied directly by the Pontefract Corporation from their mains

The remainder of the houses are supplied by private wells, a total of about 20% being dependent on this means of supply.

Any extension of supply during the year?

The extension of the main from Brotherton to serve Burton Salmon, Hillam and Monk Fryston was completed during the year.

Extensions were made at Glass Houghton (now in Castleford Urban District) to serve new properties, and a similar short extension was made at Eggborough.

Has the supply been satisfactory?

(a) In quality. Some evidence of pollution was found in the Darrington supply (private estate undertaking), and suitable steps to deal with the situation were taken.

At Fairburn samples taken were not all found satisfactory and the position is being carefully watched.

Otherwise the piped supplies have been good, though in some cases hard.

(b) In Quantity: Yes.

Any examinations made during the year?

(a) Chemical. One from tap and two from springs, Darrington private estate supply—Satisfactory.

15 from private wells—5, satisfactory, 9, doubtful and 1, unsatisfactory.

(b) Bacteriological.

Public supply—5, satisfactory, 6, unsatisfactory.

Private estate supply—4, satisfactory, 2, doubtful and 2, unsatisfactory.

1 private borehole—Unsatisfactory.

Milk Supply.

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922? Yes.

(a) For Retailers, Yes. (b) For Cowkeepers or Wholesale Traders, Yes
Have any Retailers been removed from the register? No.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936 and 1938.

No. of Licences in force in area for :—

(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, None.

(b) "Accredited" Milk, 3.

(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants, None.

Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically :—

5 "Accredited", 3 satisfactory, 2 unsatisfactory.

No. of Milk samples taken by Officers of L.A. for analysis under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, None.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by Officers of L.A. for :—

(a) Methylene blue test, 3.

(b) Presence of tuberculosis, None.

Any special examination of Milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test? No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1938 ? No.

No. of Cowkeepers in district—95. No. Registered, 95.

Total No. of cowsheds, 117. Total No. of milk cows, 635.

Total No. of cowsheds inspected during the year, 114.

Total No. of Cowshed inspections, 167.

No. of wholesale traders registered, 32.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—47.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk—See Inspector's Report.

Meat Inspection.

Any public abattoir in district ? No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses, 5. All licensed.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—None.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected					
at Slaughterhouses ...	226	52	9	251	316
Occasional slaughter elsewhere	5	0	0	0	7
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned		0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	0	0	0	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	1.73%	0	0	0	.31%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...		0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...		3	0	0	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.77%	0	0	0	1.54%

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Meat Marking : Is scheme in force under above ? No.

Other Foods.

No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, None.

No. found adulterated, No. of prosecutions

No. of Bakehouses in district, 1. Total inspections, 3.

Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many ? None.

Schools.

No. of Schools in district—11. No. visited by M.O.H.—3 (8 visits).

Action taken—Investigated Diphtheria outbreak. Arranged disinfection. Approved sanitary alterations.

Schools closed by M.O.H., None.

General Sanitary Conditions, Satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops. (Please attach copy of Home Office Form 572.)

Smoke Abatement.

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1938, 2.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke, Nil.

Shops Act, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1938—28.

Unsatisfactory conditions found, None. Remedied, None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds. etc.

No. in District, Varied greatly during year from 2 to 40. After transfer of part of area to Castleford only 2 or 3 stayed permanently in the area.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase ? Not as permanent dwellings in the area remaining in Rural District.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4), Public Health Act, 1936 ? No.

Camping Sites.

No. of sites in area which were used for camping purposes during 1938, 2.

No. of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936—2.

Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season of 1938—50.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found to be infested, 1. No. disinfested, 1.

Other houses found to be infested, 2. No. disinfested, 2.

What methods are employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs? Spraying with an insecticide such as zaldecide and fumigation with sulphur or sulphur compound (not H.C.N.).

What methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses? The belongings are examined and if considered necessary are fumigated but there has been no occasion during the year under review.

Is the work of disinfestation carried out by the local authority or by a contractor? By authority or by arrangement with owner or occupier. No Contractors.

What measures are taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation of houses after cleansing? Nil.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

Are there in the district :—

(a) Any public swimming baths or pools, No.

(b) Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public,

If so, give brief particulars and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water—A pond formed by the naturally filling up with water of a former lime quarry has been opened to the public as a swimming pool. Byelaws under Section 233 of the Public Health Act, 1936 have been adopted.

(c) Any samples of bath waters examined in 1938, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory, No.

Urban Powers.

Are any urban powers in force in your District under Section 13 of the Public Health Act, 1936? No.

Bye-laws in force in District.

Please give complete list of Byelaws in force, and date of adoption in each case.—New Buildings, 27th April, 1907. Slaughterhouses, 7th April, 1912. Tents, Vans and Sheds, 4th November, 1911. Smoke Abatement, 15th June, 1929. Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools, 20th August, 1938 (come into force 1/1/39)

Infant Mortality.

Any suggestions?

Infectious and other Diseases.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1938? Diphtheria.

State months, January, February and March.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list? No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District? No.

Isolation Hospitals.

General Infectious Diseases :—

Address of Hospital, Joint Isolation Hospital, Baghill, Pontefract.

Any change or extension in 1938, No.

Any disease in addition to scarlet fever, enteric fever or diphtheria (e.g. pneumonia) treated in infectious diseases hospital, Not this year.

Name of authority controlling, Pontefract Joint Hospital Board.

Smallpox :—

Address of Hospital, Sherburn-in-Elmet.

Any change or extension in 1938, No.

Name of Authority controlling, Tadcaster, etc., Joint Hospital Committee.

General Hospitals and Institutions.

(a) General and Accident: Address, General Infirmary, Pontefract.
Children " " "

(b) Local: Hospital, Cottage

(c) Maternity Homes, Facilities available at Castleford and Wakefield by arrangement with County Council.

Nursing Homes (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 187.)

Are there, to your knowledge, any Nursing Homes in your district which may not be registered? No.

Ambulance Services.

For General Sick and Accident Cases—

Location of Ambulance, Pontefract.

Ownership, Pontefract and District Motor Ambulance Committee.

Type of Ambulance, Motor.

Charges (if any) to patients in district, Council contribute £25 per annum. Committee charge according to circumstances of patient.

For General Infectious Disease Cases—

Location of Ambulance, Baghill Hospital, Pontefract.

Ownership, Pontefract Joint Hospital Board.

Type of Ambulance, Motor.

Arrangements for nurse to accompany patient, Yes.

Charges (if any) to patients in district, None.

For Smallpox—

Location of Ambulance, Smallpox Hospital, Sherburn.

Ownership, Tadcaster, etc., Joint Smallpox Hospital Committee.

Type of Ambulance, Motor.

Arrangements for nurse to accompany patient, Yes.

Charges (if any) to patients in district, None.

If ambulance of another Authority is used, please state terms and conditions

Mortuaries.

What accommodation (a) for accidents, One at Brotherton.

(b) for infectious cases other than at Hospital, None.

(c) for other cases, None.

(d) for post mortem examination, The one at Brotherton.

Any suggestions made by M.O.H.

Bacteriology (County Laboratory). Any suggestions?

Burning Spoil Banks. Any nuisance therefrom? None.

Sanitary Staff.

Is Staff sufficient? Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health? Yes.

Special Reports and Investigations on any Subjects.

Supplementary Remarks as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries.

NUISANCES.

The nuisances found during the year were in respect of the following matters:—

Chimneys	...	...	...	47
Sewers	...	...	...	5
Drains	...	...	...	44
Water Closets	...	...	...	29
Privies	...	...	...	5
Sinks	...	...	...	40
Roofs	...	...	...	250
Spouting	...	...	...	51
Ranges	...	...	...	20
Set Pots	...	...	...	44
Floors	...	...	...	7
Cesspools	...	...	...	10
Dampness	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14
				589

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspections.

Premises.				Number of		
				Inspections	Writ'n Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	...	...	...	6		
(with mechanical power)						
Factories	...	...	...	7	1	
(without mechanical power)						
Other Premises	...	...	...	0		
(Other than outworkers premises)						
Total				13	1	

2. Defects found.

Sanitary Conveniences, insufficient 1. Unsuitable or defective 1.
Found 2. Remedied 1.

(Signed) J. KEHELLY,
Medical Officer of Health.

CANAL BOATS.

REPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1938.

The number of boats inspected during the year was eight.

The cabin of one boat was not in a satisfactory state of repair and had not been painted for over three years. Informal notice was served on the owner but as the boat was not inspected until the end of the year the notice has not yet been complied with.

The remainder of the boats were satisfactory.

The numbers which the boats were registered to house varied from 2 adults and 2 children to 4 adults in aft cabins, and from 2 to 4 adults in fore cabins.

In one case 2 adults and 1 child and in another case 2 adults occupied the aft cabin. In the other 6 cases one adult occupied the aft cabin.

In only four of the cases was the fore cabin occupied, and in each of these cases by one adult only.

There are no boats registered with this Council and no application for registration has been received by this Council.

GORDON LEDWITH,

Canal Boats Inspector.

10th January, 1939.

